

Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality

Fact Sheet

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2. The Population of Karoo Hoogland

2.1 Demographics

Table 1: Population by sex, 1996-2016

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6 020	6 367	12 387	5 006	5 506	10 512	6 253	6 335	12 588	6 559	6 510	13 069

* Note: Caution should be used by the reader when interpreting the values for municipalities in Namakwa due to the large out of scope Dwelling Units sampled for the survey.

Table 1 shows that the population of Karoo Hoogland has increased from 12 387 persons in 1996 to 13 069 persons in 2016. The number of males increased by 539 persons from 6 020 persons in 1996 to 6 559 persons in 2016, whilst the number of females increased marginally by 143 persons over the same period. Gender proportions show there are more males than females in the municipality.

Figure 1: Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016

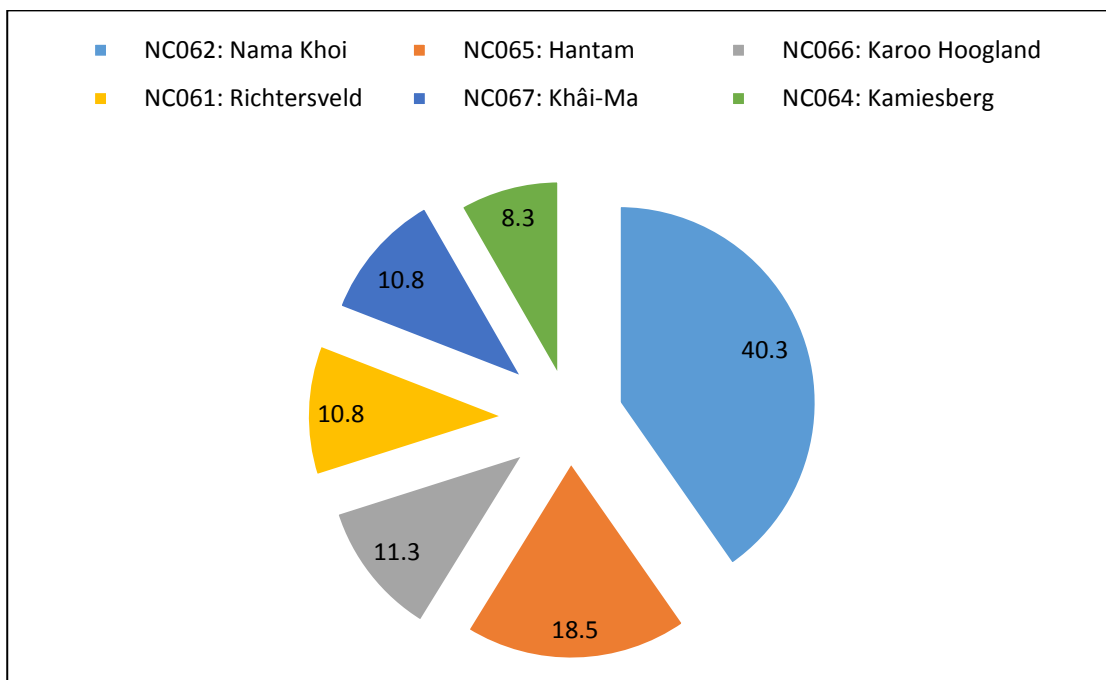


Figure 1 indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khâi-Ma and

Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population in Karoo Hoogland by sex, 2016

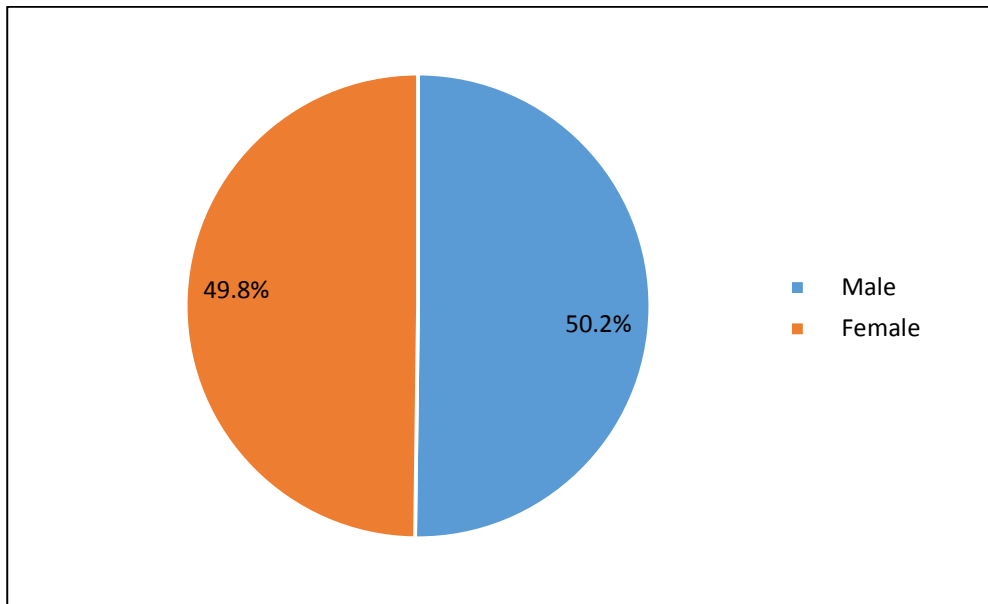


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of males than females in Karoo Hoogland municipality, at 50.2% and 49.8% respectively.

Table 2: Population by group type, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Coloured	9 865	8 348	9 934	10 319
White	2 290	1 866	1 832	2 616
Black African	98	285	694	88
Indian or Asian	1	13	83	45
Other	-	-	45	-
Unspecified	133	-	-	-
Total	12 387	10 512	12 588	13 068

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population by group type from 1996 to 2016. There was an increase in the Coloured, Indian/Asian and White population groups from 1996 to 2016, whilst the Black African population group shows a decline over the same period. There is a greater proportional increase in the Coloured, followed by the White population over the past 20 years.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the population by group type, 2016

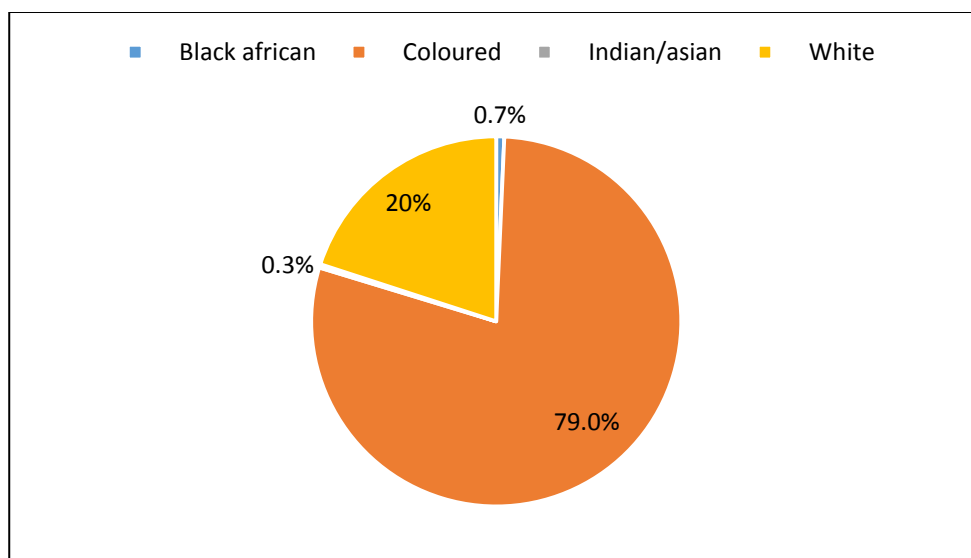


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Karoo Hoogland in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 79.0% of the population of the municipality, followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asian population groups.

Table 3: Population by 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016

	1996			2001			2011			2 016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	602	631	1 232	546	538	1 083	558	584	1 141	490	420	910
05 - 09	654	612	1 266	512	536	1 048	644	537	1 181	431	501	931
10 - 14	593	639	1 232	499	496	995	609	551	1 160	510	483	993
15 - 19	485	451	936	378	423	801	515	502	1 017	541	486	1 027
20 - 24	482	477	959	296	321	617	384	415	799	555	612	1 167
25 - 29	512	503	1 016	378	378	757	390	370	760	942	561	1 503
30 - 34	452	468	920	379	449	828	371	351	722	669	682	1 351
35 - 39	396	404	800	394	404	798	441	478	918	697	364	1 061
40 - 44	365	395	760	335	337	672	456	449	905	503	362	865
45 - 49	318	328	646	262	341	603	449	430	879	278	334	612
50 - 54	245	279	524	255	249	504	360	331	691	276	314	590
55 - 59	267	268	535	199	238	437	302	339	642	180	249	429
60 - 64	192	238	430	191	220	411	237	272	509	169	103	272
65 - 69	154	176	330	136	193	329	226	255	481	112	122	234
70 - 74	109	140	249	96	134	231	143	175	318	56	90	146
75 - 79	71	100	171	73	107	181	62	113	175	88	178	266
80 - 84	35	83	117	47	81	128	45	76	121	48	-	48
85+	25	66	92	31	59	90	62	106	169	18	48	66
Unspec.	64	108	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6 021	6 366	12 387	5 007	5 504	10 513	6 254	6 334	12 588	6 563	5 909	12 471

Table 3 summarizes the population for Karoo Hoogland by five-year age group and sex. It shows a general decrease in the population for the ages from 0 to 14 years over the period 1996 to 2016. There is however a significant percentage increase in the proportion of the population aged 15 to 44 years.

Figure 4: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2016

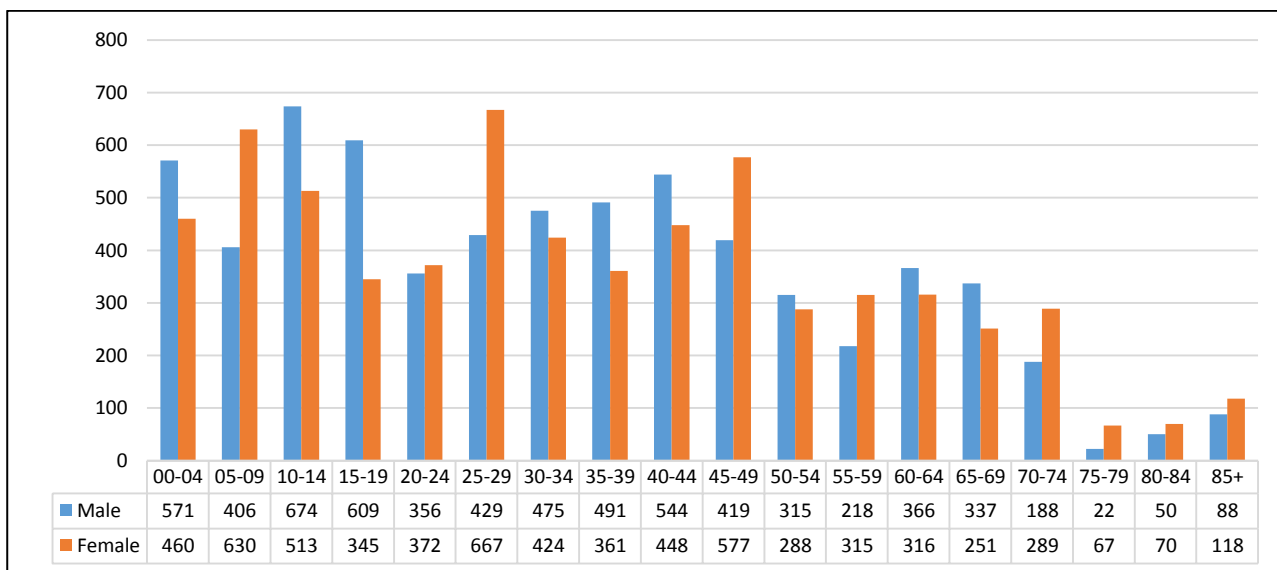


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population in Karoo Hoogland is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for ages from 30 to 44 years, and the female population shows a slightly greater proportion in numbers compared to males for ages 70 and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

Figure 5: Distribution of the total population by age and group type, 2016

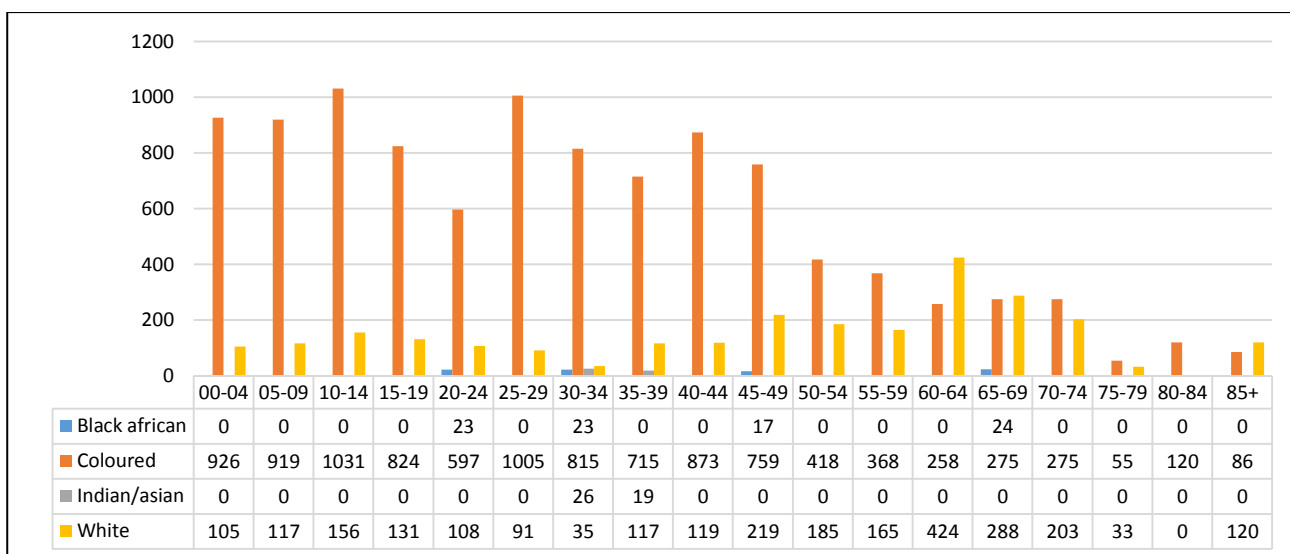


Figure 5 outlines the population distribution of Karoo Hoogland by five-year age groups and population group type. It shows that Coloureds are the dominant population group generally across

all age cohorts with exception of the age the age groups 60-69 and 85+ years. This is followed by the White, Black African and Indian/Asian population groups respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, 2016

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	3 685	35.1
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc.)	3 631	34.6
Living together like husband and wife/partners	1 680	16.0
Widowed	924	8.8
Single; but have been living together with someone as	472	4.5
Separated; but still legally married	85	0.8
Divorced	28	0.3
Total	10 505	100.0

Table 4 shows that 35.1% of the population of Karoo Hoogland is single and has never lived together as husband/wife/partner. This is followed by those who are legally married (includes customary; traditional; religious at 34.6%, and those that are living together like husband and wife/partners (16.0%). About 0.3% of the population is divorced, whilst 0.8% are separated but still legally married.

Table 5: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016

Language spoken in household	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	12 878	99.1
IsiXhosa	46	0.4
Other	45	0.3
English	32	0.2
Total	13 001	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Karoo Hoogland is Afrikaans, with 12 878 (99.1%) households speaking the language, followed by those who speak IsiXhosa (0.4%).

Table 6: Distribution of religious belief, 2016

Religious belief	Number	Percentage (%)
Christianity	12 910	99.1
Traditional African religion	51	0.4
Islam	45	0.3
Hinduism	17	0.1
No religious affiliation/belief	7	0.1
Total	13 030	100.0

Table 6 shows that 99.1% of the population in Karoo Hoogland follows a Christian religious belief, followed by Traditional African (0.4%). About 0.1% of the population has no religious affiliation/belief.

Table 7: Distribution of Christian denomination, 2016

Christian denomination	Number	Percentage (%)
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United	8 018	62.1
Just a christian/non-denominational	2 556	19.8
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born	730	5.7
Other	632	4.9
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g.	552	4.3
Anglican/Episcopalian	286	2.2
Do not know	62	0.5
Catholic	46	0.4
Methodist	18	0.1
Baptist	8	0.1
Total	12 910	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 7 indicates that 62.1% of the population of Karoo Hoogland municipality that follows the Christian religion belongs to the Reformed church, followed by those attending Christians and the Pentecostal/Evangelistic church denomination at 19.8% and 5.7% respectively.

2.2 Migration

Table 8: Population by region of birth and population group type, 2016

Region of birth	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Percentage (%)
Born in South Africa	88	10 319	-	2 596	99.5
SADC	-	-	-	20	0.2
Asia	-	-	45	-	0.3
Total	88	10 319	45	2 616	100.0

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 8 shows that the majority of foreign nationals in Karoo Hoogland municipality were from Asia (45 persons), followed by SADC region (20 persons). In terms of population group type, majority of persons that are born outside South Africa residing in Karoo Hoogland were the Indian/Asians (45 persons), followed by the White population group (20 persons).

Table 9: Top sending countries by sex, 2016

Country	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bangladesh	45	0	45	100.0	0.0	69.2
Zimbabwe	0	19	19	0.0	95.0	29.2
Namibia	0	1	1	0.0	5.0	1.5
Total	45	20	65	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9 depicts that 69.2% of foreign nationals in Karoo Hoogland are from Bangladesh, followed by Zimbabwe (29.2%), and Namibia (1.5%).

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons born outside South Africa by age group, 2016

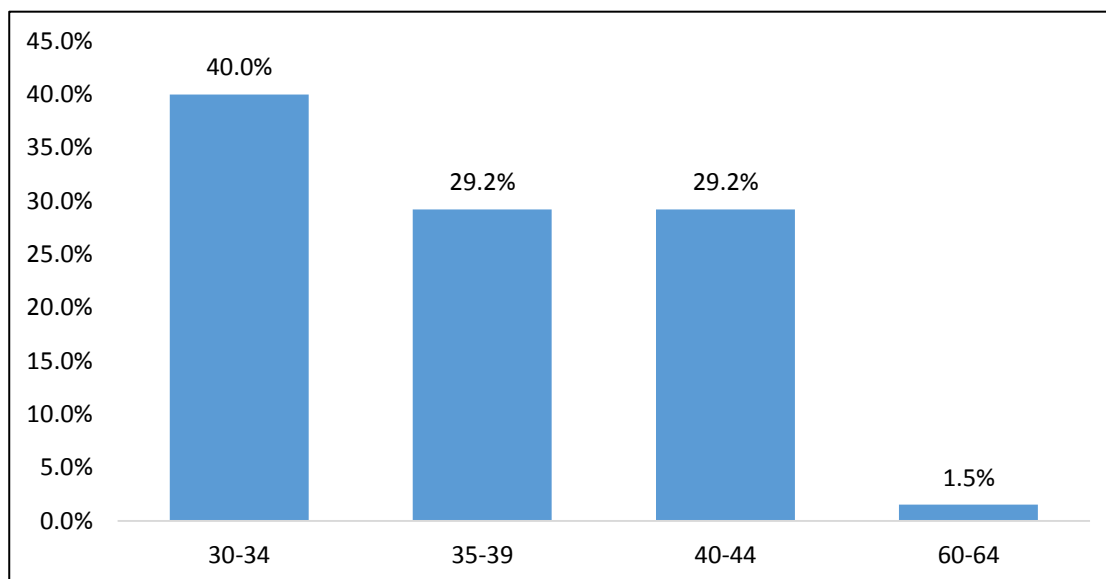


Figure 6 outlines that the majority of foreign nationals residing in Karoo Hoogland municipality are mostly youth, between 30 and 34 years (40.0%).

Table 10: Reasons for moving to current place of residence, 2016

Reasons for moving to current place	Number	Percentage (%)
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	448	29.4
Look for paid work	310	20.3
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	248	16.3
Education(e.g. studying; schooling; training)	123	8.0
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	102	6.7
Start a business	82	5.4
Other	67	4.4
Health(e.g poor/ill health)	57	3.8
New dwelling for household	40	2.6
Retirement	34	2.2
Other business reasons(e.g. expansion of business)	15	1.0
Total	1 524	100.0

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 10 shows that amongst other reasons why persons had moved to their current place of residence in Karoo Hoogland it’s mainly due to: a job transfer or taking up a new job opportunity (29.4%), looking for paid work (20.3%), and moving to live with or be closer to a spouse (marriage) (16.3%). Other reasons include education (8%), and moving as a household with a household member for health reasons (6.7%).

2.3 Disability

Table 11: Disability type and degree of difficulty in functioning by sex, 2016

Disability type	Degree of difficulty	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	No difficulty	5 001	4 667	9 668
	Some difficulty	827	1 098	1 925
	A lot of difficulty	144	250	394
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 972	6 015	11 987
Hearing	No difficulty	5 560	5 599	11 159
	Some difficulty	346	349	695
	A lot of difficulty	66	67	133
	Cannot do at all	-	-	-
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 972	6 015	11 987
Communication	No difficulty	5 897	5 917	11 813
	Some difficulty	59	83	143
	A lot of difficulty	-	15	15
	Cannot do at all	16	-	16
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 972	6 015	11 987
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	5 532	5 298	10 830
	Some difficulty	285	501	786
	A lot of difficulty	155	160	315
	Cannot do at all	-	56	56
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 972	6 015	11 987
Remembering	No difficulty	5 247	5 188	10 435
	Some difficulty	546	649	1 195
	A lot of difficulty	179	145	324
	Cannot do at all	-	33	33
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 972	6 015	11 987
Self-care	No difficulty	5 830	5 880	11 710
	Some difficulty	88	84	172
	A lot of difficulty	37	30	68
	Cannot do at all	16	21	37
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	5 971	6 015	11 987

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 11 shows persons in Karoo Hoogland by disability type and degree of difficulty, where there majority of persons are mainly suffering from sight disability/impairment, with an estimated 394 persons having a lot of difficulty seeing. This is followed by those with a lot of difficulty with memory (remembering) with 324 persons. Females are generally more susceptible to having disabilities than males in the municipality.

2.4 Education

Table 12: Highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and above, 1996-2016

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
1996	3 632	2 989	792	2 070	746	604	10 833
2001	2 273	2 868	684	2 116	956	532	9 429
2011	1 617	3 579	827	2 643	1 337	659	10 663
2016	1 161	1 227	734	2 264	2 298	1 008	8 692
Percent (%)							
1996	33.5	27.6	7.3	19.1	6.9	5.6	100.0
2001	24.1	30.4	7.2	22.4	10.1	5.6	100.0
2011	15.2	33.6	7.8	24.8	12.5	6.2	100.0
2016	13.4	14.1	8.4	26.1	26.4	11.6	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 12 shows an improvement in the level of education in Karoo Hoogland over the period 1996 to 2016, where there was a decline in the number and percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling (from 33.5% to 13.4%). There is an improvement in the number and percentage of persons with a higher education, from 5.6% in 1996 to 11.6% in 2016. There is also a significant increase observed in the proportion of persons who have Grade 12/Standard 10.

Table 13: Highest level of education by population group for persons aged 20 years and above, 2016

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
Black African	24	40	23	-	-	-	88
Coloured	2 029	3 104	840	2 814	1 225	121	10 132
Indian/Asian	-	26	19	-	-	-	45
White	105	263	81	126	1 155	887	2 616
Percent (%)							
Black African	27.7	45.7	26.6	-	-	-	100.0
Coloured	20.0	30.6	8.3	27.8	12.1	1.2	100.0
Indian/Asian	-	57.5	42.5	-	-	-	100.0
White	4.0	10.0	3.1	4.8	44.1	33.9	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 13 shows that 27.7% of the Black Africans in Karoo Hoogland municipality have no schooling when compared to other population groups, followed by the Coloured population group (20%). It shows that the White population group is better educated compared to other population groups.

Table 14: Mode of transport used to go to educational institution, 2016

Mode of transport used	Number
Walking	2 449
Own car/private vehicle	177
Vehicle hired by group of parents/students	52
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi	22
Bus (public)	18
Bicycle	17
Vehicle provided by institution	10

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 14 shows that a total of 2 449 learners/students in Karoo Hoogland were walking to their educational institutions in 2016. This is followed by those who use their own car/private vehicle (177). About 52 learners/students use a vehicle hired by a group of parents/students when going to school, and a further 22 use a minibus taxi/sedan taxi as their main mode of transport when going to an educational institution. Only about 17 use a bicycle to go to school.

3. The households of Karoo Hoogland

3.1 Household information

Table 15: Number of households by household size, 1996-2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
1996	647	883	616	441	275	168	83	95	90	94	3 392
2001	616	803	566	542	259	134	98	50	39	61	3 168
2011	806	1 131	704	575	309	190	94	53	30	53	3 945
2016	654	1 446	1 230	563	363	154	100	67	35	43	4 655

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 15 shows that the total number of households in Karoo Hoogland increased over the period 1996 to 2016, from 3 392 to 4 655. It also shows a significant increase in the number of two-person households, from 883 households in 1996 to 1 446 households in 2016.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of households by household size, 1996-2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
1996	19.1	26.0	18.2	13.0	8.1	5.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	100.0
2001	19.4	25.3	17.9	17.1	8.2	4.2	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	100.0
2011	20.4	28.7	17.8	14.6	7.8	4.8	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	100.0
2016	14.0	31.1	26.4	12.1	7.8	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 16 shows that in 2016 there was a higher percentage for two-person households when compared to other household sizes at 31.1%, this is followed by three-person households at 26.4% of the total number of households in Karoo Hoogland.

Table 17: Household head by sex, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Male	2 505	2 196	2 709	3 157
Female	844	948	1 208	1 497
Total	3 349	3 144	3 917	4 654

Table 17 shows a more significant increase in the number of female-headed households when compared to male-headed households in Karoo Hoogland over the period 1996 to 2016. Male-headed households increased from 2 505 in 1996 to 3 157 in 2016, whilst those headed by females increased from 844 in 1996 to 1 497 in 2016.

Table 18: Percentage distribution of households by sex of household head, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Male	74.8	69.8	69.2	67.8
Female	25.2	30.2	30.8	32.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18 shows an increase in the proportion of female-headed households in Karoo Hoogland over the period 1996 to 2016, where the proportion of female-headed households increased from 25.2% in 1996 to 32.2% in 2016. The proportion of male-headed households has decreased over the same period, from 74.8% 1996 to 67.8% in 2016.

3.2 Perceptions on municipal services

Table 19: Household perceptions on difficulties facing the municipality, 2016

Difficulty facing the municipality	Number	Percent (%)
None	2 084	44.8
Other	757	16.3
Cost of electricity	367	7.9
Inadequate roads	337	7.2
Inadequate housing	250	5.4
Cost of water	194	4.2
Drug abuse	141	3.0
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	99	2.1
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	97	2.1
Lack of/inadequate employment opportunities	90	1.9
Lack of reliable electricity supply	63	1.4
Alcohol abuse	60	1.3
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	42	0.9
Lack of/inadequate healthcare services	40	0.9
Corruption	21	0.5
Lack of/inadequate parks and recreational area	11	0.2
Total	4 653	100.0

Table 19 shows that 7.9% of households in Karoo Hoogland feel that the cost of electricity charged by the municipality is high. This is followed by those reporting inadequate roads (7.2%). About 5.4% perceived inadequate housing as being the major challenge facing the municipality, whilst 4.2% complaining about the high cost of water, and 3.0% saying drug abuse is problematic in their areas of residence.

3.2 Housing and dwelling information

Table 20: Type of dwelling occupied by household, 1996-2016

	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other	Total
1996	95.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	100.0
2001	87.8	2.5	2.4	0.9	100.0
2011	94.4	0.4	1.8	0.8	100.0
2016	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 20 shows an increase in the proportion of households staying in formal dwellings in Karoo Hoogland. Households occupying formal dwellings increased by 3.7% from 95.8% in 1996 to 99.5% in 2016. There is a slight decrease in the proportion of informal dwellings, from 0.9% in 1996 to 0.4% in 2016. The proportion of traditional dwellings decreased over this period.

Table 21: Tenure status of households, 2001-2016

	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
2001	55.3	14.3	30.4	0.0	100.0
2011	47.3	20.2	31.5	1.0	100.0
2016	68.4	9.1	10.8	11.7	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 21 shows an increase of 13.1% in the proportion of dwellings owned by households in Karoo Hoogland, from 55.3% in 2001 to 68.4% in 2016. There is a significant decline in the proportion of households that are occupied rent-free, from 30.4% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2016.

3.3 Household services

Table 22: Type of refuse removal used by household, 1996-2016

	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
1996	50.7	0.1	1.3	47.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
2001	59.5	0.3	0.9	38.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
2011	62.8	0.3	0.8	33.4	1.6	1.1	100.0
2016	57.8	0.5	0.4	40.2	0.2	1.0	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 22 shows an increase in the proportion of households in Karoo Hoogland whose refuse is removed by a local authority at least once a week, from 50.7% in 1996 to 57.8% in 2016. There was a decrease in the proportion of households that have no rubbish removal.

Table 23: Type of sanitation facilities used by households, 1996-2016

	Flush or chemical	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	None of the above	Total
1996	38.7	13.0	26.0	22.1	100.0
2001	51.1	7.2	26.5	15.2	100.0
2011	57.7	31.5	1.1	9.7	100.0
2016	72.3	14.1	9.0	3.4	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 23 shows an increase in the proportion of households that use a flush or chemical toilet in Karoo Hoogland, from 38.7% in 1996 to 72.3% in 2016. There is an increase in the proportion of households using a pit latrine toilet from 1996 to 2016, and a significant decrease in the proportion of households that use a bucket latrine over the same period.

3.4 Energy sources

Table 24: Main source of energy used for lighting, 1996-2016

	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
1996	63.6	0.2	3.8	32.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2001	66.7	0.2	0.8	23.6	5.1	3.6	100.0
2011	65.2	0.3	0.6	22.2	11.7	0.0	100.0
2016	67.3	0.2	0.4	3.2	27.3	1.6	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 24 shows an increase in the proportion of households using electricity connected to the mains for lighting in Karoo Hoogland local municipality, from 63.6% in 1996 to 67.3% in 2016. There is also an increase in the proportion of households that use renewable energy sources as the main source of energy for lighting.

3.5 Ownership of household goods

Table 25: Household ownership of goods, 2016

Ownership of goods	Number	% of total households
Electric/Gas stove	3 903	83.8
Television	3 779	81.2
Radio	3 426	73.6
Cell phone	3 365	72.3
Refrigerator/Freezer	3 157	67.8
Washing machine	2 622	56.3
Microwave oven	2 467	53.0
DVD player/Blu-ray player	2 276	48.9
Geyser	1 998	42.9
Motor vehicle	1 893	40.7
Satellite decoder	1 764	37.9
Landline	1 734	37.3
Vacuum cleaner/Floor polisher	1 488	32.0
Personal computer/Desktop Laptop	1 144	24.6
Home theatre system	1 035	22.2
Tablet/Phablet	814	17.5
Air conditioner	182	3.9

Table 25 shows that 83.8% (3 903) of the households in Karoo Hoogland had ownership of an electric/gas stove, followed by those owning a television (81.2%), a radio (73.6%), a cellphone (72.3%), and a refrigerator/freezer (67.8%). Fewer households had ownership of the following goods; an air conditioner (3.9%), tablet/phablet (17.5%), home theatre system (22.2%) and personal computer/desktop laptop (24.6%) amongst others.

3.6 Internet and postal services access

Table 26: Distribution of households by type of access to internet, 2016

Source for internet access	Number	% of total households
Connection in the dwelling	788	16.9
Connection from a library	191	4.1
Internet cafe 2km or less from dwelling	107	2.3
Any place via cellphone	85	1.8
Other	68	1.5
Internet cafe > 2km from dwelling	54	1.2
Connection at place of work	48	1.0
Any place via other mobile access service	32	0.7
At school/university/college	16	0.3

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 26 shows that 16.9 % (788) of households in Karoo Hoogland connect to the internet using a connection in their dwelling, followed by those who have a connection from a library (4.1%). Only about 2.3% make use of an internet café less than 2km from their dwelling.

Table 27: Distribution of households by type of postal services used, 2016

Mail/post	Number	Percentage (%)
Delivered to the dwelling	2 297	49.3
Delivered to a post box/private bag owned by	1 456	31.3
Other	393	8.4
Do not receive mail	256	5.5
Through a workplace	172	3.7
Through a friend/neighbour/relative	78	1.7
Through a shop/school	3	0.1

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 27 shows that 49.3% (2 297) of the households in Karoo Hoogland have their post delivered to their dwelling, whilst 5.5% of households do not receive mail.

3.7 Crime statistics and perceptions on safety

Table 28: Households by type of crime experienced, 2016

Type of crime experienced	Number	Percentage (%)
Other crimes	43	0.9
House breaking	20	0.4

Table 28 shows that 0.4% of households in Karoo Hoogland experienced house-breaking as the leading type of crime.

Table 29: Households' feeling of safety when it's dark, 2016

	Feeling of safety when it's dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
Number	3 157	827	244	426	4 654
Percent (%)	67.8	17.8	5.2	9.2	100.0

Table 29 shows that 67.8% of households in Karoo Hoogland local municipality feel very safe when its dark, compared to 9.2% who feel very unsafe.

3.8 Agricultural activities

Table 30: Distribution of households by type of agricultural activity, 2016

Type of agricultural activity	Number	Percentage (%)
Livestock production	1 060	22.8
Poultry production	528	11.3
Vegetable production	138	3.0
Fruit production	17	0.4
Grains and food crops	10	0.2
Other	5	0.1

Table 30 shows that 22.8% (1 060) of households in Karoo Hoogland engage in livestock production, followed by those who partake in poultry production (11.3%), vegetable production (3.0%), fruit production (0.4%), and grains and food crops production (0.2%).

3.9 Food security

Table 31: Households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2016

Ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	140	3.0
No	4 514	97.0
Total	4 654	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 31 shows that 3.0% (140) of the households in Karoo Hoogland municipality have ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey in 2016.

Table 32: Households that ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in the past 30 days, 2016

Ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in past 30 days	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	43	30.7
No	97	69.3
Total	140	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 32 shows that from the total households that reported having run out of money to buy food in Karoo Hoogland, 30.7% (43 households) have ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days preceding the survey in 2016.

4. Mortality

Figure 7: Main causes of death by district municipality in the Northern Cape, 2010-2015

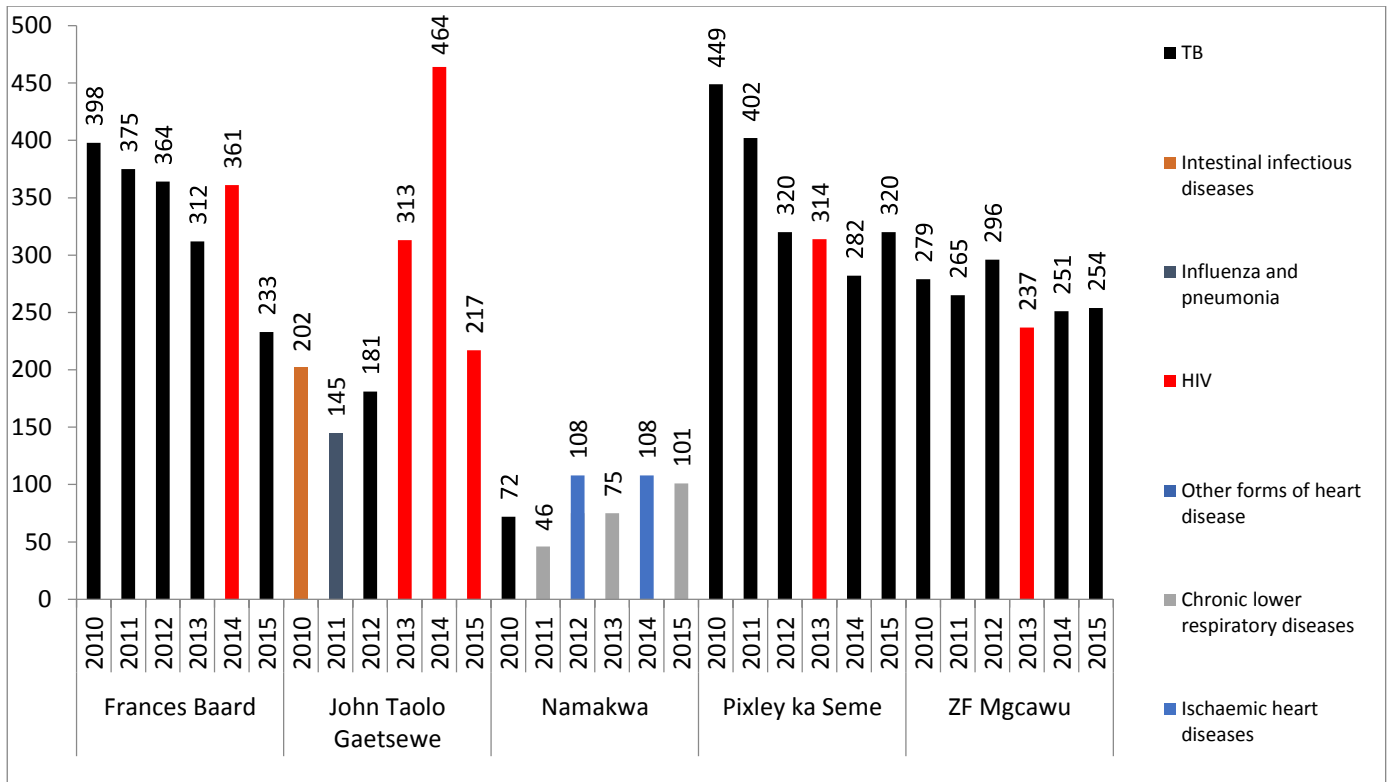


Figure 7 shows that the leading cause of death in Namakwa district in 2010 was TB with 72 recorded deaths recorded. In 2011, the Chronic lower respiratory disease was the leading cause of death with 46 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in 2012 with 108 deaths, and in 2013 it was the Chronic lower respiratory disease with 75 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease and chronic lower respiratory disease were the leading causes of death over the years 2014 and 2015 respectively.

5. Indigent household services provided by municipality

Table 33: Number of households benefiting from indigent support system, 2016

Namakwa District Municipality	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Benefitting			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Hantam Municipality	1 452	1 452	1 229	1 452	1 452
Kamiesberg Municipality	1 276	1 276	1 201	205	1 226
Karoo Hoogland Municipality	944	944	944	944	944
Nama-Khoi Municipality	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045
Richtersveld Municipality	1 068	1 068	1 033	1 068	1 068
Khâi-Ma Municipality	1 752	1 752	1 353	1 751	1 751
Total	11 537	11 537	10 805	10 465	11 486

Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2017

Table 33 shows that the number of indigent households registered in the Namakwa district for the year 2016 is 11 537 units with Nama-Khoi municipality having the highest number of such households at 5 045 units, followed by Khai-Ma, Hantam, and Kamiesberg municipality with 1 752, 1 452 and 1 276 indigent households registered as indigent respectively. The municipalities with the least number of indigent households are Karoo Hoogland and Richtersveld with each having 944 and 1 068 indigent households respectively.

It is to be noted that not all indigent households across the respective municipalities are benefiting from free basic services from the municipality however, with the exception of households in Karoo Hoogland and Nama-Khoi municipality, where all indigent households are receiving free basic services from the municipality.